



**N. 21**

Gedrukt en Zaterdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Zyne Majestéit den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe WILLIAM LEE.

W. PRINCE, Sec.

Den 16den Mei 1828.

Voor Copy Conform,  
De Vice Consul der Nederlanden in Colombia,  
(w. g.) **R. F. VAN LANSBERGE.**  
Vertaald door my,  
**M. RICARDO,**  
Gouvernements-Int. en Trans.

**OVERLEDEN**—Op Woensdag den 21sten dezer, de Heer Theodorus Vaerts, in den ouderdom van ruim 48 Jaren.

# Mengelingen.

*De oplossing van een gewigtig vraagstuk door een Franschen Missionaire.*

(Uit de Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung.)

De onderlinge vergelyking der twee helften in welke de Westersche Christelyke Kerk verdeeld is, leert den onpartydigen waarnemer, dat de Protestantsche volken op een' hooger trap van beschaving staan, dan de Roomsche. De wetenschappen en volksbeschaving tieren het weligst onder den invloed van het Protestantendom. De beschaafde en verlichtste landen onzer wereld zyn, buiten tevenspraak, Engeland, Duitschland, Holland, Zwitserland, de Noordsche Ryken en de Staten van Noord Amerika. Ook Frankryk mag men voorzeker in den rang dezer landen plaatsen, doch daar is hy na de geheele hogere klasse, die de wetenschappen aankweekt, het Deïsme of den natuurlyken godsdienst toegedaan. Maar Spanje, Portugal, de Kerkelyke Staat, Napels en Polen, hoe verre zyn zy niet achterlyk in ieder opzigt by Engeland, Holland en Duitschland. De Protestantsche helft van Europa is zeker ver de kleinste, en evenwel heeft het, benevens de hogere stand in Frankryk, de meeste en beroemdste schryvers voortgebracht.

In de Protestantsche landen is eene groote mate van kunde over alle volksklassen verspreid; zelfs de landman staat in Engeland, Holland en elders op een geheel ander standpunt, dan de Italiaansche en Spaansche boer; en datgeen, wat ons geloofwaardige reizigers van de traagheid, dievery, roof en moordzucht van het gemeene volk in den kerkelyken staat, het middelpunt van het Katholicismus, verhalen, zal zeker de Grieken niet den lust inboezemen, om, na hunne verlossing, zoo als de Paus hoopt, hunne kinderen naar Rome te zenden voor hunne opvoeding, noch de onderwijzers voor hunne scholen, hogere of lagere van daar te onbieden.

Vele schryvers van den R. C. godsdienst hebben deze daadzaak erkent, doch zelden hebben zy getracht om dit vraagstuk op te lossen of de reden te geven der hogere beschaving en zedelykheid der Protestantsche volkeren boven die, welke de Roomsche kerk zyn toegedaan.

Een missionaire in Frankryk heeft echter gewaagd dit te doen, in een geschrift, dat hy onlangs in het licht heeft gegeven. Het is niet te ontkennen, zeide hy, dat de Protestanten hoewel ketters zynde, echter grootendeels geschikte en brave lieden zyn, en dat zy de Katolyken, schoon deze het ware geloof bezitten, meestal in kundigheden, en somtyds ook in een deugdzaam levensgedrag overtreffen. Maar, van waar komt dit? De reden hiervan is, om dat zy niet, gelyk wy Katolyken, zyn blootgesteld aan de verzoeking des Duivels: hy bemoeit zich niet met hen, hy laat ze maar loopen voor hetgene zy zyn, dewyl hy wel weet, dat zy allen toch van zelf in zyne handen vallen zullen: want als ketters zyn zy reeds, hoe deugdzaam zy ook zyn mogen, tot de eeuwige veroordeelenis veroordeeld. Het is daarom voor hen geene kunst om een burgerlyk deugdzaam leven te leiden. Maar tegen ons, zyn zyne wapenen gerigt, wy hy wel bewust is, dat wy als bejlders van het alleonzaligmakend geloof, reeds voor hem verloren zyn, wy worden door hem getempteerd en van daar dat in de Katolyke landen meerdere misliden gepleegd worden dan onder de Protestanten.

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.

MAY 3.

LATE NEWS.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Stock Market has been in great agitation all the last week, on account of the Manifesto of War issued by the Court of St. Petersburg against Turkey, and the personal grounds upon which this quarrel is placed. Russia is now determined to play a game of her own; that is, to be at the same time one of a firm of nations, embarked in a common quarrel, and also to act as a separate and independent adventurer of her own account. The mischief of this determination is, that it introduces a great deal of complexity in the relations between Russia and the other Powers in the general alliance, and may lead to consequences of the most disastrous kind. We remember reading of a strange anomaly in our own history, arising from our Sovereign filling two independent characters; one as King of Great Britain, and the other as Elector of Hanover. It so happened that the

King of Great Britain was engaged in a war with the Empire of Germany, in which, as Elector of Hanover, he was obliged to take a part, and to furnish a contingent of troops; whilst, as King of England, he was involved in direct hostilities with the very Ally with whom he co-operated as head of his German principality. May not a confusion of this kind be produced by the double character in which Russia now acts against the Turks? As an ally of Great Britain and France, she may make peace with Turkey; whilst, as an independent state, and upon grounds personal to herself, she may be waging a war almost of extermination against the Ottomans.

The committee of the Greek National Assembly, at Egina have drawn up a declaration addressed to the European Powers, respecting the limits of the Grecian States, as contemplated in the treaty of the 6th of July. This document recommends the ancient and natural boundary of the northern mountains of Thessaly on the one side, and the course of the Aous (hodie Vojussa) on the other. This limitation, it is alleged, must be more acceptable to Turkey herself, which has always been accustomed to look on the territory included within the proposed line as less Mussulman, and to attach less value to it than to any other portion of her dominions. The Greeks declare themselves quite willing to pay the tribute proposed by the Allies, which the Committee admit to be only a reasonable indemnity for the concessions which the Porte will have to make. No mention is made in this document of the insular part of Greece. It is drawn up in very cautious language, and the moderation with which it bespeaks the attention of the Allies augurs well for its success. The negotiations for the settlement of Greece, according to the letter from the Ionian islands, dated Feb. 9, are to be carried on there.

A mail has arrived this morning from Lisbon. From the extracts from the papers, it would be inferred that all was right, but the commercial letters, so far as they touch on politics, contain anxious forebodings respecting the approaching downfall of the constitution, accompanied with facts tending very strongly to corroborate the suspicion that the catastrophe is near at hand. We subjoin an extract of a letter from one of the most respectable houses in Lisbon:—

LISBON, MARCH 1.

"On the 26th ult. Don Miguel swore to the constitution, and took the oath, as Regent, subsequently to which he kept himself for two or three days wholly secluded, which we were all much puzzled at, and became extremely suspicious with respect to his future intentions. At length the mask has been thrown off by the appointment of a Ministry, which is, in effect, a death-blow to the constitution. People here are all in despair, and I never in my life saw such long faces on Change. Since their nomination took place, the Queen has a mob every evening under her windows, crying out, 'Long live the absolute King, Miguel the First,' 'Live the Marquis of Chaves.' Down with the Constitution, &c. The military are ordered to protect them, and the Queen waves her handkerchief to them from her window. When the hired mob retired from the Queen's residence, they went to the Duke of Cadaval, the Prime Minister, who distributed four moidores among them. We fear that the good cause is entirely lost, the semblance of respect to it is kept up until the Chambers close, when all will be overturned. Deputations are arriving from all the provincial towns, to congratulate the Infante on his arrival, and to request him, as the Queen and her party desire, to become King. It is just said, that the Conde de Villa Flor and other distinguished friends of the Constitution, are appointed to situations in India, Africa, &c.; or, to speak more plainly, banished for life! Tomorrow a general amnesty is to be published. I am just come from Change, where all appears consternation and dismay. In all the changes I have witnessed in this country, none have excited more painful sensations than the present."

We have received French papers to the 14th instant. They announce that the Emperor Nicholas had considered the document put forth by the Porte as a declaration of war, and had consequently sent orders to his army to cross the Pruth, and to take up a position in the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. They add, that it was not his intention to separate his cause from that of his Allies. The following are extracts:

"PARIS, MARCH 13.

"The news which has been received today from St. Petersburg, justifies the apprehensions which were naturally conceived on the effect which the Turkish Manifesto would excite in that capital. This document, by whatever name it may have been called, has been considered by the Russian Cabinet as a real declaration of war, with the more reason as repeated acts of hostility accompanied the publication of it. The Bosphorus entirely closed against navigation, Russian vessels confiscated, the influence of the Porte easily recognized in the rupture of a treaty which Russia was on the point of concluding with Persia, the losses sustained by Odessa, so many causes of complaint, did not permit Russia again to refuse a defiance so boldly offered to its power and moderation. We must, therefore, expect shortly to receive official notice of the passage of the Pruth by the Russian army, and of the occupation of the Principalities. It is affirmed, that orders have been given for the army to commence its march on the 13th of April.

"It is still difficult to foresee what may be the consequences, with respect to the treaty of the 6th of July, of a determination which the provocations all directly proceeding from the Porte seem to render more peculiar to Russia. The conferences at London still continue; the object of them will be to seek for means to maintain the bond which the Porte endeavours to break, and to make the occupation of the Principalities, which it has rendered inevitable, co-ordinate with the measures which it may appear proper to take simultaneously on the side of the Morea and the Archipelago. The Russian Cabinet has given reason to believe, by the sacrifices which it has hitherto made to the common cause, that it will co-operate sincerely to maintain a conformity of views and action, which circumstances, more imperious than unforeseen, have alone induced it to anticipate on its own part.

"If this harmony, of which nothing yet indicates the interruption, should continue to direct the measures taken on either side to attain the common object, the tranquillity of Europe might be guaranteed, for it would be difficult to believe that the Porte would still persist in braving the demonstrations which the European alliance would render so formidable by its union. This union is desirable for all parties, especially for the Porte. Sensible at length to the danger of its situation, it must, and by understanding it. We desire this. The question, both for it, and for the peace of Europe, is to be decided between the Pruth and the Danube.

"After the passage of the Pruth, the Porte will doubt-

less consider more attentively the evidence of the danger, and the necessity of its submission, as well to the proposals of the 6th of July, as to the conditions of the treaty of Akerman, which remain to be fulfilled. It is upon the banks of the Danube that we must wish that satisfaction may be obtained, for too many complicated questions would be met with by all parties upon the other side of that river, on the ruins of the Ottoman empire.

"The same letters announce that the treaty between Persia and Russia has not been signed.

"The Russian army, at the moment of passing the Pruth, is abundantly supplied with all necessary resources."

(From the Courier, March 17.)

In the present state of affairs it will not surprise our readers that Cabinet Councils are held daily. One was held on Saturday—another yesterday—and one was sitting when our Paper went to press.

Messengers and despatches have been received from Paris, and every fresh arrival confirms the assurance we have more than once given, that the French government are most anxious to carry the Treaty of the 6th of July into effect, and that all their preparations have that object in view; at the same time they evince the same anxiety to cement their connections with Russia.

That the Russian armies have passed the Pruth is probable, but no official confirmation has yet been received—though one of the Paris papers, of Friday last, assert the fact in a positive manner. With equal positiveness do they also state, that Lord Stuart is gone to St. Petersburg, though his Lordship has not stirred from London—And what do they assure us is the object of his Lordship's mission? That Great Britain meant merely a naval intervention in the Treaty of the 6th of July; and that "as a Continental war and an invasion of Turkey must have consequences much more extensive than those which could have been foreseen at the time of the negotiations, the result would be that the British Cabinet would in that case have other measures to take for its honour and its interest, and that the passage of the Pruth by a single Russian regiment would lead to the annulling of the Treaty, as far as Great Britain is concerned."

If we allude to this French statement, it is merely to assert that there is not the least foundation for it whatever—that England has not the slightest intention of withdrawing from her alliance with France and Russia—that "the past conduct of Russia," (we quote the expressions we used on Saturday, in which the most implicit confidence may be placed,) "affords every security against any misunderstanding between the European Powers—and that perfect understanding exists between France and England."

It appears from the Paris papers that the French government is actively employed in sending troops, stores, and ships, from Brest, Marseilles, and Cadiz, to Toulon, which will be the general rendezvous. The number embarked at Brest will be 3,000 and the whole will exceed 12,000 men. But we fear some damage has been done to the French transports sent to Cadiz, fourteen of which are said to have perished in a storm.

MARCH 20.

Dispatches were sent off at a late hour yesterday evening, from the Colonial Office, for Sir Fredrick Lamb, and Sir William Clinton, at Lisbon. The further retention of the British troops in Portugal, is confided to the discretion of our Ambassador in that capital, and the Commander of the Forces.

Sir Fredrick Lamb, acting with the decision and firmness becoming the representative of his Britannic Majesty, has delayed the departure of the British troops which had not sailed upon his own responsibility, for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.

Some of the Paris papers seem prepared for Anticonstitutional attempts as soon as Don Miguel arrived in Portugal. One of them actually asserts that the province of Beira has proclaimed Don Miguel King, and that the provinces of Tras-os-Montes and Minho were to follow the example.

Has Don Miguel considered, that if he violates his oath, and declares himself an absolute Monarch, his title will not be acknowledged by a single Power in Europe? We have received and acknowledged him only as the Delegate of another, as exercising the governing powers in the name of his Sovereign. We do not, and cannot, know him in any other capacity. Don Miguel is a personage with whom we are in friendship and alliance. Don Miguel King is an usurper with whom neither friendship nor alliance can be maintained. It is not only England that will view him in this light, but France—but Austria—but Prussia—but Russia—Spain may put in practice machinations for the purpose of destroying the Constitution, but Ferdinand cannot look with favourable eyes upon the usurper.

We were friends and Allies of Portugal when her government and her Monarch were despotic, because it is not for us to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations. We did not give her the Constitution she has at present. It emanated from her legitimate Sovereign. It was the free act of Don Pedro. We did not bind ourselves to maintain it, though we wish well to any institution that bears any resemblance to that which has raised Great Britain to so enviable a height. But though we are not bound to maintain the Constitution of Portugal; and though we may be on the most intimate terms with Portugal, whether free or not, it must be with Portugal under her legitimate Monarch. The legitimate Monarch is the brother of Don Miguel. Don Miguel is his Regent—and only as his Regent can we recognise him.

We are still without any decisive intelligence from Russia or from Turkey. Some mercantile houses at Frankfort are said to have received an account of the passage of the Pruth. It may be true, but no official intelligence has yet been received. The preparations of France, according to the papers of Monday and Tuesday, are upon a larger scale than was at first imagined. Hence it has been conjectured that she has some designs upon Egypt, which we believe, we may safely and positively contradict. Neither troops nor stores, nor artillery, have yet sailed from Toulon, and it should seem as if both France and England waited for some reply to despatches sent off to the Russian government.

Meanwhile Turkey is carrying on her defensive preparations.

Bosnia is to furnish her contingent of 25,000 men, to be assembled on the plains of Adrianople towards the end of March.

Servia has been required to furnish her's; but she claims the privilege of arming only for her own defence. The strong fortresses on the Danube, Silistria, Russowa, Heseova, Isakta, &c. have been supplied with all necessities.

Austria is reinforcing her troops on the side of Servia, though she is still labouring to prevent war.